AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1.(currently amended) A method for imaging a primarily two-dimensional target (T), comprising:

matching at least one optical unit (M) adapted for influencing [[the]] a direction of rays of light falling onto the target(T);

pressing down a surface of the target (T) by the at least one optical unit (M) to gain a flat surface for mapping;

illuminating the target (T) ~~while directing a means for recording optics to the optical unit~~ by applying a light source (L) providing homogenous diffused light;

directing a means for recording optics to the optical unit (M);

eliminating reflections and ghost images deteriorating the resulting image by turning away the means for recording optics and displacing in a receding manner from a plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to an optical axis (OA) originating from a centre of the target (T) while tilting the optical unit (M) half to an extent of said displacement with an angle $\alpha/2$ of the means for recording optics; and

mapping ~~the pixels~~ points of the target (T) reaching the means for recording optics through the optical unit (M) by projecting rays originating from ~~pixels~~ points of the target (T) at right angles to the target (T) through the optical unit (M) to a means for sensing of the means for recording optics in the whole range of [[the]] an optical angle of the means for recording optics~~; and turning away the means for recording optics and displacing in a receding manner from a plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to an optical axis (OA) originating from a centre of the target (T) while tilting the optical unit half to an extent of said displacement with an angle α/2 of the optical recording means~~.

2.(canceled)

3.(previously presented) The method according to claim 1, further comprising choosing the value of the angle α exceeding at least the half of the optical angle of the means for recording optics.

4.(currently amended) The method according to claim 1, further comprising ~~using~~ a mirror (M) as the optical unit.

5.(currently amended) The method according to claim 4, further comprising ~~using~~ a surface mirror (M) as the optical unit.

6.(currently amended) The method according to claim 1, further comprising ~~using~~ a wedge shaped optical element composed of a pressing-down glass plate (G) and a surface mirror (M) as the optical unit.

7.(previously presented) The method according to claim 6, further comprising using an optical element with an adjustable front rake.

8.(currently amended) The method according to claim 1, further comprising scanning both pages of the opened book (B) used as the target (T) consecutively by a mirror (M) embedded into [[the]] a wedge-shaped element so that it can be tilted, but without removing the wedge-shaped element from between the glass plates (G) constituting its boundaries.

9.(canceled)

10.(currently amended) The method according to claim [[9]] 1, further comprising applying a light source (L) assembled of several discrete light sources.

11.(currently amended) An arrangement for imaging a primarily two-dimensional target (T), comprising:

at least one optical unit (M) adapted for influencing the direction of rays of light falling onto it, the optical unit (M) being configured to press down a surface of the target (T) to obtain a flat surface for mapping;

a light source (L) illuminating the target (T), the light source (L) being configured to provide homogenous diffused light; and

[[and]] a means for recording optics directed to the optical unit (M) wherein while being directed to the optical unit the means for recording optics is turned away and displaced in a receding manner from [[the]] a plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to the optical axis (OA) originating from the centre of the target (T) and originally running at an angle of 45° to the surface of the target (T), while the optical unit is tilted to an extent which is increased by a half of the displacement angle with an angle α/2 of the means for recording optics, such that deleterious reflections and ghost images are eliminated.

12.(canceled)

13.(currently amended) The ~~method~~ arrangement according to claim [[2]] 11, further comprising ~~using~~ a mirror (M) as the optical unit.

14.(currently amended) The method according to claim 3, further comprising ~~using~~ a mirror (M) as the optical unit.

15.(currently amended) A method for imaging a primarily two-dimensional target (T), comprising:

matching at least one optical unit (M) adapted for influencing the direction of rays of light falling onto the target(T);

pressing down a surface of the target (T) by the at least one optical unit (M) to gain a flat surface for mapping;

illuminating the target (T) with homogenous diffused light while directing an optical recording device to the optical unit (M);

eliminating reflections and ghost images deteriorating the resulting image by turning away the optical recording device and displacing in a receding manner from a plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to an optical axis (OA) originating from a centre of the target (T) while tilting the optical unit (M) half to an extent of said displacement with an angle α/2 of the optical recording device; and

mapping ~~the pixels~~ points of the target (T) reaching the optical recording device through the optical unit by projecting rays originating from pixels of the target (T) at right angles to the target (T) through the optical unit (M) to a sensor of the optical recording device in the whole range of the optical angle of the optical recording device~~; and turning away the optical recording device and displacing in a receding manner from a plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to the optical axis (OA) originating from a centre of the target (T) while tilting the optical unit half to an extent of said displacement with an angle α/2 of the optical recording device~~.

16.(canceled)

17.(previously presented) The method according to claim 15, further comprising choosing the value of the angle α exceeding at least the half of the optical angle of the optical recording device.

18.(currently amended) The method according to claim 15, further comprising ~~using~~ a mirror (M) as the optical unit.

19.(currently amended) The method according to claim 15, further comprising ~~using~~ a surface mirror (M) as the optical unit.

20.(currently amended) The method according to claim 1, ~~further comprising using a wedge shaped~~ wherein the optical unit is wedge shaped and composed of a pressing-down glass plate (G) and a surface mirror (M).